## THE COST OF A RING.

WHAT BROOKLYN PAYS IN TAXES. ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENTS \$1,000,000 LARGED THAN LAST YEAR-THE TAX-PAYERS INDIGNANT. Most of the Departments of Brooklyn have

ent in their estimates of expenditures for the coming year, and the property-holders of Brooklyn are aghase as they read the totals. The Board of Education asks for one million dollars, against \$557,477 received and ex-pended last year. The Police Commissioners estimate the cost of their department at \$606,650; the Fire Commissioners at \$312,800; the Park Commissioners at \$254,735. The County expenses are fixed \$1,029,000; and the City expenses will be about \$1,000,000 more. The State Tax on the city will be still another \$1,000.000; and citizens have no hope if these estimates remain unaltered of escaping with a taxation and expenses of less than \$9,000,000, an ncrease of over \$1,000,000 over that of last year. The rate of taxation last year was \$3 86 on \$100. There is a probability that this year it will reach \$5, creating a mortgage on real estate which will render it nearly valueless to its nominal owners. The Health Department has not yet prepared its estimate for submis to the Board of Estimates, but no hope is felt that it will prove an exception to the general rule which seems

A TRIBUNE reporter talked yesterday with several heavy property owners of Brooklyn in regard to local taxation, and found them greatly excited on the subject and determined to make every effort to put an end to the present system of wholesale this very. One gentle-man remarked that he saw in the increased impositions of the present year an evidence of the consciousness on the part of the members of the Ring that their power was departing from them. They act, he said, like a party of marauders who have captured a city which they only expect to hold for a few days; they are picking up everything they can lay their hands on to carry off in their flight. It is true, he added, that the state ments have to pass the Board of Estimate, and afterward the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors in joint ession; but from the controlling influences in these

bodies little relief is expected from tham. A public meeting of tax-payers is talked of, for the purpose of protesting against the approval of the esti-mates as they have been prepared, and to devise means generally for the reduction of taxation; but those who have been the most active in reform movements, and who understand the situation of affilirs in Brooklyn heat, think that nothing can be done for the permanent relief of that city until the members of the Ring are removed from power; so long as they handle the money and can use it as they please they will take care that there shall be enough of it to use in Albany for the fur therance of their purposes and the perpetuation of their power. Every plan for economical government has en made abortive by the machinations of the Ring in Albany. In constructing the new Charter it was de-termined to reduce the number of city officials and to give to those who served a sufficient compensation to secure (capable men. They wanted the best men and thought they ought to be well paid; but by the time the Charter had been passed, the number of officials was in tained, thus adding needlessly not less than \$200,000 te the city expenses. As an example, the Roard of Assessors was named. This is increased, and the members are to get \$3,500 each per year, for services which could be rendered by one or two capable men. The members of the Board are seldom in their office more than an hour of at the Legislature four months each year. Their manner of making assessments is arbitrary, and gives evidence of either ignorance or carelesaness. One large owner of real estate told the reporter that houses in different parts of the city, which yield him the same income and will sell for the same amount, differed fully 40 per cent in value on the assessors' books, though their actual value could readily be ascertained by a person of ordinary in-

Some hopes were expressed of the speedy downfall of the Ring, based upon the evident disorganization of the Board of Bridge Directors. This was, one gentleman said, the only point now in which all the members of the Ring are concentrated, and if they can't agree there there are hopes of a general quarrel, and that the bonest tax-payers of Brooklyn may have an opportunity of striking a successful blow for their rights. The fact that Judge McCue had expressed his disapproval of the Bridge bill, which was drawn by himself, supported by Controller Schroeder, and worked through the Legisla-ture by Senator Henry C. Murphy, was spoken of as a hopeful evidence that the breach between the Ring officials was widening. The people of Brooklyn feel the weight of the burdens under which they are struggling, and, if the gentlemen with whom the reporter conversed are faithful exponents of the popular sentiment, are only waiting for a faithful opportunity to hurl their

oppressors from power. vided for the reduction of salaries and the abolition of the Commissioners, who have by their projects of street openings, park improvements and boulevards, during the past few years, increased the rate of taxation to such

the past few years, increased the rate of taxation to such a degree that it was determined that unless the new Charter should remedy the evils all the interests of Brooklyn would suffer, property be lowered in valuation, and all industrial pursuits suffer accordingly. The effects of the provisions of the new Charter, which have increased instead of climinished the expenditures, are already felt, and it is understood that a determined effort will be made to reduce the amount asked for in the annual budget. One reason for the high rate of taxation is said to be the fact that the expenditures are on too large a scale. While Brooklyn is metropolitan in size and aspirations, it is in a measure rairal in wealth. He has built parks and boulevarid, bridges and sewers, cut down and filled lots, on a scale equal to New-York and Paris, without the wenith of either to support the outlay. Her gross indebtedness is at present sevenicen per cent of her gross valuation, while in New-York, with all the Ring robbing, it is less than nine per cent, while the valuation in this city is less in propertion to its real value than that of Brooklyn. The latter has twenty-five miles more of paved streets than New-York, and the streets which are paved and opened but not built up will supply an additional population of half a million inhabitants.

With 2,500,000 cubic yards a year of surplus earth obtained from cellars, ashes, and sirect-sweepings, which in a few years will fill every low lot in the city without cost, the Common Council are ordering lots to be out down and filled at ruinous cost to owners and great loss to the city. They do this under cover of declaring them nusances, but as if the covering up or conceasing of a nuisance abated it; while in fact the real object is to furnish "fat" contracts to favorite contractors.

In all the machinery of government she is increasing the motive power and running up her expenses of that her taxes will in any event be about 5 per cent for this year, and probably for many years. Corrupt poli taking rents too expensive for the middling classes, a view of these facts, it is urged that the new Charter defective, and encroaches upon the rights of the

HOW BROOKLYN BUILDS A SEWER. A SCHEME BY WHICH THE POCKETS OF TAX-PAYERS RATHER THAN SWAMPS ARE DRAINED.

The Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, of Brooklyn, embracing an area of 3,500 acres or about 40,000 lots, were for many years disfigured by numerous staguant ponds and marshes which were not only great nuisances from a sanitary point of view, but also retarded the growth and development of that section The idea of thoroughly draining the country, though for a long time entertained by many, never assumed definite shape until about four years ago, when Wm B. Fowler and others resolved to take hold of it and work it out, ostensibly for the public interest. They issued circulars to property-owners in the neighbor bood inviting them to attend a meeting to be held at the house of Alderman Totans. The object of the meet ing was stated to be the discussion of the ways and means of improving the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards. It was determined if possible to get rid of the

metal, on which as much pains is bestowed to pro-THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

THE AUSTRIAN DEPARTMENT. DISPLAY OF JEWELRY - SPECIALTY OF VIENNA JEW-

ELERS-CANES, UMBRELLAS AND MUSICAL IN-PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. VIENNA, May 22.-The second day in the Austrian Department of the Industrial Palace may be begun with a glance at the display of jewelry. Near the Rotunda, just at the entrance of the East Wing, stands a small glass case, from which the public are kept at a safe distance by an iron rail. There is always a crowd of people leaning over this rail and stretching out their necks to get a good look at the contents of the case. As fast as some go, others take their places, and there is seldom a vacant of standing room. The little glass contains about a million dollars' worth of trinkets, exhibited by the Court jeweler of Vienna. The most valuable thing in it is a neckkace of 46 brilliants of remarkable size and luster, the property of the Archduke Carl Ludwig, which the policeman who stands guard over the treasure says cost \$250,000. There are also three coronets of diamonds and rubies, which perhaps count for \$100,000 or \$150,000 each, and a number of magnificent brooches, carrings, and pearl necklaces, with diamond clasps, the cost of which the policeman does not pretend to know and declines to guess. One of the corenets represents a bit of grapevine, the stem and leaves being of diamonds and the bunches of grapes of large rubies. A necklace of seven rows of pearls is noticeable, more for its gorgeousness and costliness than from its beauty of design. The pearls are each almost as big as a schoolboy's marble, and the strings bang pendent from two great brooches-one an emerald surrounded by three rows of diamonds, and the other a tie made of diamonds in silver settings. How it is to be worn I cannot say, unless the brooches, which are nearly as big as saucers, are to be fastened on the shoulders so that the pearls shall hang over the breast. A more tasteful necklace is one having three strings of equally large pearls fastened by a lustrous solitaire. There is nothing finer in the whole Exhibition, thus far, in the way of diamonds and pearls, than that which is contained in this case. The French may bring something to surpass it, but they have not yet

epeued the jewelry in their department. The Vienna

jewelers do not rival those of Paris in the variety

and elegance of their work, but they rank next to

them, and in some special branches are unsurpassed.

They have a great advantage in the Exhibition in

being able to make a fine display without undue in-

sonvenience or expense for the transportation and

sare of their precious wares. They transfer a great

part of their establishments to the Exhibition, and

have their clerks standing by their show-cases to

distribute cards and take orders. The articles on

show are not allowed to be delivered to purchasers

antil the close of the fair; but this rule is often vio-

bted. Those who observe it will always make a du-

plicate of anything a purchaser takes a fancy to, if

he is not willing to wait until next November to get A specialty of the Vienna jewelers is rococo-work, for which the chief market is in Hangary, where it is used for the adornment of the national costume. Another specialty is enameled silver jewelry, of which there are beautiful specimens exhibited in black and blue enamel, ornamented with diamond prays of flowers and ears of wheat. The manufacture of garnet jewelry is a peculiar Bohemian industry, carried on in Prague. The stones are found in the mountains in the vicinity, and the beauty and theapness of the jewelry has secured it a market all ever the world. Among the great number of pretty and curious things in the cases of garnet-work are photograph albums and prayer-books with covers and backs incrested with the shining blood-red stones. The many cases of diamond jewslry display a great deal of fine and costly work, but set much that is unique. There are plenty of diamond butterflies with wings mottled with rubies and emeralds, diamond birds of Paradise, sprays of white and red roses in diamonds and rubies, wasps, beetles, and bees in precious stones of all kinds, and other similar conceits of French invention of which much used with diamonds for brooches and earrings, and specimens are shown larger than pigeons' eggsgreat lustrous stones with changeable tints of emerald and sapphire shimmering upon their pearly surfaces and mysterious roseate fires burning in their hearts. Very pretty ornaments, and of moderate cost, are the sprays of forget-me-nots made of turquoises, set in silver and imitating very cleverly; the natural flower, of which there are so many shown. The pyramids of seal rings and the cases filled with gold and silver chains are also worth a moment's notice. So are the curious little watches in exidized silver to be hung to ladies' belts, chate laine fashion. In our search for something unique we came at last to a round gold brooch with a solitaire diamond in the center, from which radiate curved gold rays, to the rim, like a Catherine wheel. Under this upper wheel is a lower one whose rays curve in the opposite direction. By some [concealed machinery these two wheels revolve in different ways, producing the effect of a fountain of golden water always burbbling over, of which the diamond is the source. The possessor of this pin would only have to wind it up like a watch before going out to a party and she would be sure to attract the attention of the whole assembly.

On leaving the main gallery, and this glitter of gold and gems, and going into the neighboring transept, many articles will be found that are more peculiarly Viennese. Here is a long row of cases filled with fans, the manufacture of which is one of the leading industries of Vienna, and employs 4,000 artisans. It is of quite recent growth, and was begun a few years ago by the manufacture of fans of maple wood, painted and carved. Other materials were soon employed-a variety of woods, and of silk, feathers, lace, paper, papier-maché, &c., and the arts of the goldsmith and the painter were called in to decorate the costlier kinds. Now, the variety of these pretty feminine toys is endless, and they range in price from a few cents to almost any sum one is willing to pay. It is said that some of the most Vienna artists do not disdain to employ their talent in painting fans. A special industry of Vienna, which makes but a small figure in the Exhibition, and will be passed unnoticed by most visitors, is the manufacture of mother-of-pearl buttons. Yet the value of these buttons exported to the United States exceeds that of any other article which Austria sells us. It amounted, last year, according to the Consul's books, to over \$300,000. Buttons of horn, wood, and papier-maché are also made in large quantities here, and in a remote corner of a covered court there is a curious exhibition of glass buttons from Bohemia of such fine color and brilliancy that they might easily be mistaken for precious stones. Glass imitations of stones are also shown by the same makers, of the same material as the buttons, but more carefully cut and polished. Of walking sticks there is a long array, and like the meerschaums, of which I spoke in my last letter, the ingenuity and labor bastowed on the carving of the handles of these sticks are something wonderful. Every race and type of man and beast is represented, and there are even portrait busts of sovereigns and other eminent persons, capitally executed. In buying a cane, a person can select what emperor or empress, king or queen, he prefers to have under his thumb while taking a stroll. These sticks make an important item in the trade of Vienna. A kindred occupation is the manufacture | handsome enough to excite coveteousness in the bosoms of umbrella handles of wood, ivery, hern, and of our fair American tourists, who expect, it this take I

duce quaint and fanciful devices as upon the canes. A person could linger an hour among the canes and umbrellas were it not for the troublesome consciousness of the existence of innumerable attractive things yet unseen. A glimpse of the cases of parasols just beyond makes us leave with less regret. Such wonderful parasols were surely never seen before. Here is a list of a few of the oddest specimens. A small parasol, with a cover of light green ostrich feathers, nothing but the mass of feathers visible from without a bit of white satin lining; a larger parasol, with a cover of the ends of peacock's feathers laid one upon another like a thatch, and with a real peacock's head for a knob on top; a small parasol that, when spread is a snowy bank of swan's down fleeked with bright-colored bits of feathers that appear to have snowed down pink and white artificial flowers sewn so thickly together as entirely to conceal the silk lining upon which they are fastened; a number of large black parasols, gorgeously embroidered with colored silk thread; a white silk cover, dotted with the eyes of peacocks' feathers; a cover of alternate bands of swan's down and bright scarlet feathers; a white silk cover fringed with yellow straw, with a broad bow at the top with the same straw fringe; an odd trimming made of bird quills split in narrow strips and colored green and pink, shading off to white, used in bunches with swan's down and as a fringe. I might go on with the catalogue for a column or two,

used in bunches with swan's down and as a fringe. I might go on with the catalogue for a column or two, and then say nothing about the carved and jeweled handles. The beat transept is the region of clocks. I cannot leave Vienna as long as we are in the Austrian Department. Vienna is Austria as truly as Paris is France, and if her contributions were left, out there would be little left in the Austrian exhibition beside the Bohemian glass. The clocks are all of Viennese make. They have tall cases of handsome dark woods, and the brass weights and pendulums are seen through the glass doors. This is the standard Vienna clock. It varies only in size and in the amount of carving upon the case. The style is always the same. Telescopes, opera-glasses and scientific instruments come next.

The vast transept is full of pianos, cabinet-organs, and smaller instruments of sound. In the schedules of goods experted from Austria to the United States, musical instruments form one of the most important items; but it would be difficult to conjecture what kind of instruments they are; not pianos, although the Vienna pianos are the best in Europe; not cabinet-organs, or fiddles, or horns, but, strange to tell, mouth-organs and jewsbarps. The Vienna pianos are not of sufficient strength to endure our trying climate. The square form is unknown here, and the apright, so popular in England, is little used, judging from the small number exhibited. The grand piano or Filiged, as the Germans call it, from its resemblance in shape to a bird's wing, is the instrument of general us. A combination of piano and reed-organ is exhibited by an Innsbruck firm, on which fine orchestral effects can be produced. The same keys play both reeds and strings, and the whole instrument is contained in a grand-piano case of the usual size. It can be played as a piano or an organ separately, or the two can be combined, or only the bass of one can be used with grand-piano case of the usual size. It can be played as a piano or an organ separately, or the two can be combined, or only the bass of one can be used with the upper notes of the other. It has all the usual cabinet-organ stops. The late Prof. Louis of Boston invented a similar instrument several years ago, but it never came into use in America. The objection to all such combinations is that the piano strings must always be kept tuned to concert pitch or they will not chord with the reeds.

REMAINING FEATURES OF THE AUSTRIAN DEPARTMENT.

TEXTILE FABRICS-MANUFACTURE OF COTTON GOODS -WOOLEN AND SILE INDUSTRIES-HOUSEHOLD

ARTICLES. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. VIENNA, May 28 .- Apart from the remarkale display of articles of luxury, taste, and fantasy of which I have spoken in former letters, the Austrians of the more useful and important industries. In walk ing through the many galleries, transepts, and covered ourts that are filled with these articles, an American and every-day life of the Austrian people than he could pick up in weeks of travel through the country. He is urprised at the evidences of their industral activity and prosperity which he sees on every hand. Our com mercial relations with Austria are comparatively insigpificant, and we have, on this account, few opportun tles of learning at home of the manufactures progress she has made in within the past 20 years. The market for her fabrics is not in Western Europe or in America, but in the vast populous East which lies at her doors. Hungary, Romania, Gallicia, Southern Russia and Turkey are her specimens often find their way across the Atlantic | best customers, and her goods find their way into Asia Minor and Egypt, and to the barbarous tribes beyond the Caucasus, while her own rich agriculture provinces, teeming with a busy population, make a never-failing home warket. The display of textile fabrics is especially large and interesting. Cotton-spinning and weaving, in spite of the wretched disordered finances of the coun try, the high rates of interest, and the lack of proper eredit, have grown to be some of the most important manufactures of Austria, in which she competes in many foreign markets with England and Germany. The raw cotton of Egypt and the Levant is brought up the Danube and mixe4 with American cot-ton, which comes by rail from Trieste or the North German seaports. The principal manufacturing centers are in Bohemis. All kinds, colors, and textures are shown, but the gay-colored, coarse fabrics for peasants' wear most abound. The gaudy calicoes, scarfs, and handkerchiefs-or rather headkerchiefs, if I may coin a word, for these squares of blue, scarlet, and yellow are used for head gear-tell of the proximity of the Orient, where the natural love of bright tints has not been eradicated or much subdued by modern civilization. The arrange ent of cotton in all the stages through which it passes from the boll to the finished fabric, made by several large manufacturing establishments, makes an nteresting and instructive feature. The best thing of the kind is a handsome pavilion in the main gallery, the four supporting columns of which are made of the four kinds of cotton which are used in the Austrian facics—East Indian, Levantine, Egyptian, and American, bales, carded fleeces, and yarns. The interior is filled with cloths displayed on tables, and the walls are hung with photographs of the factories of the company and the machinery used. Next to the cotton section comes naturally the linen-work, another extensive Bohemian industry. The damask cloths are very pretty, and there s a show-piece-a copy of one of Kaulbach's ilinstrations of Goethe's poems-woven with black thread upon white ground, that has all the beauty off fine etching. It was de upon seven machines, with 26,000 spools, and 45,000 design cards," a descriptive placard states, and with it are to be seen photographs of the complicated machinery

used in its manufacture. The display of woolen goods fills an entire transept, and this section is the most systematically arranged of any in the Austrian Department. The center of the transept is occupied by the cases of dark-colored cloths, the specimens stretched up and down and overlapping each other so that only just enough of each is shown to exhibit well the color and texture, while the walls are ined with cases of gay shawls and the brilliant-hued cloths of all the beautiful shades that modern chemistry has produced, which are used for the gorgeous uniforms and liveries that both amaze and amuse sober Western people at every step we take in the land of color. The voolen industry of Austria centers in Brünn, in the Province of Moravia. An Austrian friend at my elbow, who has lived in America, says that many of the cloths for men's wear sold in the United States as French goods, come from the Moravian factories. Of the silk ndustry, whose products also take up a great deal of space, Vienna is the chief manufacturing point, the raw silk coming from Southern Tyrol and the Adriatic Provinces, where the mild climate favors its production. The Austrian silks are said to be inferior to the French. It would require an expert to judge of their comparative merits, however, for the plan of the Exhibition buildings makes it impossible to contrast the objects shown by one country with similar objects from another, without passing over long spaces filled with other things and occupied by other countries. For example, to go from the Austrian to the French Department, one must traverse all Germany, skirt the borders of Switzerland and Holland, and pass through Italy and Belgium. Unless the jurdes are met of remarkable powers of mental concentration and of memory, they will have a hard task in trying to make fair comparison between articles so widely separated. To return to our silks, let me say that they are certainly

nothing else back from Europe, to have a half dozen new silk dresses to show to their friends at home What will delight them more, however, is the display of handsome dresses made and trimmed in the latest fashion, and of hats and bonnets of the newest modelevely things in a woman's eyes, but of small interest to the other sex, who will pass them by to look at the goods shown by failors, shoemakers, and hatters in the adjoining transept. The shopkeeping character of the Austrian Department is particularly prominent here. The ready-made clothing is ticketed with price labels, and on each case is a stack of the business cards of the exhibitor, from which the visitor can help himself if he wishes. Often a clerk is at hand to offer cards to all who stop to look. This is not an objectionable arement to foreigners who want to make purchases in Vienna, for it is quite convenient and a saving of time to decide upon one's tailor or dressmaker by examining the articles exhibited aide by side, and then going directly to a shop and ordering a duplicate article. it; another that is covered with It must be confessed, however, that this way of making a retail shoplof the World's Fair detracts from its dignity ot a little. A large covered court between two of the transepts

is filled with furniture, and has always a throng of visitors, who look at the articles with that friendly interest that people take in household objects. The easy chairs, the comfortable beds, the pretty cradles draped with lace, the hospitable tables that seem impatient to erform their office, the graceful cabinets and secretaries. are full of suggestions that appeal to all, and the kind of coveteousness which sighs to possess them is certainly less reprehensible than that which is excited by precious stones, jewelry, and elegant knick-knacks. The Vienna cabinet-makers and upholsterers make very hand-some furniture, and use a greater variety of woods than are commonly employed in the United States. They are particularly skillful in combining woods of different kinds so as to produce pleasing effects of color, and their carved and inlaid ing feature as to form or material to prevent them from exercising their taste. With us, of late years, bureaus and tables of set forms have been the style, and it has been almost impossible to find anything else in the stores. Here a variety of forms may always be found, and for material, walnut, cherry, elm, oak, poplar, wild plum, nussangen (a dark wood mottled with eye-like spote), and a number of beautiful light woods resembling curly-maple, are employed, alone and in combinations. Very graceful and cheap furniture is also made of iron painted to imitate wood. Single bedsteads are used almost exclosively. All over the continent double beds are regarded as relics of barbarism. The bedding here in Austria is a curiosity They have all the modern inventions of springs and mattresses, but the only covering is usually a very thick quiit of bright-colored silk or delaine, around the edges of which the upper sheet is buttoned so as to make a white border of about three inches wide, on the upper side, and this border is plaited or trimmed with lace. The droil thing about this coverlet is that it is never long enough to reach from the shoulders to the feet, and the only way you can make it cover you is to carl up like a

Opposite the furniture section is a court filled with household utensils, among which are porcelain stoves and mantels, quaint crockery, such as the common peo ple use, kitchen furniture of wood and iron and brass, all interesting as curiosities in a small way to an Amer ican. The most striking objects in this court are the fanci-ful structures and devices made by the Vienna soap nanufacturers. There are Greek temples with grape laden vines wreathing their cornices, and baskets of empting looking Truit within-all made of soap. There are vases and pedesials, statues and busts of marble, jasper, alabaster, chalcedony, one would say, but really of nothing but soap. A wou-derful thing is soap in the hands of these cunning Vienna artisans. It becomes apples, peaches. plums, cherries, oranges, currants, cucumbers, slices of cheese, sausages, doughnuts in outward semblance, while it remains at heart nothing but soap after all; and all these edibles which it counterfeits look so natural that any one would \$put his teeth in them before he sus-pected the deceit. The candle-makers have also ingeus and tasteful ways of displaying their wares, and so have the perfumers, the druggists, and the makers of

so have the perfumers, the druggists, and the makers of cills, sugar, starch, and other domestic necessities. In fact, one of the most noticeable and praiseworthy features of the Austrian Department is the way in which things of common nee, which in themselves have little or no beauty, are grouped and arranged in a manner to please the eye.

I might say something about the remarkably fine displays of furs, artificial flowers, and firearms, for the maoufacture of which Vienna has a reputation throughout Central and Western Europe. I might also refer to the show of laces from the Tyrol and the Erzgoburge of Bohemia. However, now that other nations have unpacked and arranged their wares in attractive order, day by day it requires more resolution to pass their transepts and courts that becken on either hand with the strong attractive power of thousands of beautiful objects.

objects.

In a preliminary and rather superficial survey such as
I have made, I am surprised at the extent of the exhibition of Austrian goods, which occupy, as I have said,
more than a fourth of the whole palace. I am also surprised to find how many diverse manufacturing industries are represented, and to learn of the remarkable
progress of Austrian manufactures within the past few
years. At the same time I cannot but observe that the
matural desire of the Vienna shopkeepers to advertise tourists like to buy as souvenirs of their travels, and the space occupied by such trides is disproportionately great. They are Vienua specialties, and their makers know that the Exhibition affords an opportunity of advertising them to the whole world such as never occurred before. Whether the management, to satisfy the eagerness of the Vienua shopkeepers, has unduly restricted the provinces of the Empire in the alloment of space, or whether these provinces produce little that is worth showing, I cannot say, but most of them make but a poor figure. Bohemia, with her great specialty of glass-work, and with her linens, cottons, laces, shawls, jeweiry, and woolen goods, does remarkably well, but everything contributed from the other provinces could be taken away without being missed, if we except the woolen fabrics of goods, does remarkably well, but everything contributed from the other provinces could be taken away without being missed, if we except the woolen fabrics of Moravia. From the vast province of Galicia there is absolutely nothing; the Tyrol, Styria, Istria, and Carinthia have sent but a few articles, and those are so obscured by the profusion of Vienna goods that they will generally be overtooked; Dalmatia and Carmola contribute a curious array of peasant costumes, but little else, and from Croatia, Slavonia, and the Military Frontier I have not seen a single article. Austria proper, outside of Vienna and the manufacturing villages in its immediate neighborhold, is very poorly represented. Hungary, I should have said before, does not exhibit in the Austrian Department at all, but has represented. Hungary, I should have said before, does not exhibit in the Austrian Department at all, but has her own department. Proud of her newly regained nationality, sue stands apart in the Exhibition and flaunts her tri-colored flags of green, white, and red, in the face of the Austrians, that they may not forget that she is no longer a part of their empire, but is once more an independent kingdom. Francis Joseph is not Emperor in Hungary, but only King, and Austria no longer gives laws to the Magyars, who have taken a good way of reminding the world of this fact by separating themselves from their neighbors and drapling the two passages which lead from the Austrian Department to their own with the national colors. What there is behind these flags we shall see hereafter.

THE IRREGULARITIES IN THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

SHIPMENT OF RESTAURANT GOODS AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE - THE EDITOR OF THE CATALOGUE OBLIGED TO PAY A BONUS - THE POSITION OF VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE OLD COMMISSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I mentioned in a late letter that a large quantity of wine and other restaurant goods had been brought over by the United States ships as goods for exhibition. It seems that the sum total of goods thus deadheaded is about 750 cases, and that the Guard left goods in New-York that have come by way of Hamburg and Bremen at public expense. The most curious circumstance of it is that a large part of these wines has been seized by the Austrian Government, though they will probably be allowed to be withdrawn on payment of duties, &c., but what help will that give the United States Treasury, so cunningly capped, and so uselessly, except for the pockets into which the leak ran. It seems as if bottom had not been touched in the investigation of the corruptions yet, and it is to be hoped that some of the scandulized persons will carry out their threat of bringing a libel suit against The TRIBUNE, so that some of the recalcitrant witnesses may be compelled to speak the whole treth, and not like Meyer, refuse to testify to facts which does not please him to have known, and then finally to refuse to sign the deposition be had made. The fur-ther the matter is explored the worse the case of Meyer and his accomplices becomes. It is now discovered that the editor of the catalogue had to pay \$1,000 for the privilege of making it, with \$8,000 for every 100 pages of advertisements obtained. The agreement was made with Meyer, Van Buren assuring the editor that any arrangement he might make with Meyer would be satis

boe Seventh Page.

EXIT THE FIRST CLASS. GRADUATING EXERCISES-ADDRESSES BY THE SECRE-TARY OF WAR AND GEN. SHERMAN-STANDING OF THE GRADUATES. WEST POINT, June 13 .- The late hours of last night did not prevent the cadets from appearing early this morning. Many of them confess to remaining up all night. From the stories bruited about, secret merry-making and private reumons were the order of the night. No wonder an extra guard was on duty till morning, for the last night of the season is supposed to bring license for all sorts of sub rosa enjoyment. It is a gay farewell to the old halfs which they have occupied during four years of hard work.

WEST POINT.

At 11 o'clock the final ceremonies of graduation took place upon the Green in front of the Library. In the enter of a circle of spectators, soberly dressed civilians and professors, officers in full uniform, and a large number of ladies, sat Gen. Grant. At his left hand were Gen. Sherman and Mr. Belknap; at his right Gen. Ruger and Col. Hall. When all was ready the graduating class, without arms, were escorted to their position by the rest of the battalion, all in full uniform. They formed three sides of a hollow square, with the graduates in a single line in the rear, facing the President. After the performance of a national air by the band, Gen. Ruger stated to the cadets that the Secretary of War had consented to address them, a truly military way of intro ducing a superior officer. Mr. Belknap spoke as fol-

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S ADDRESS. GENTLEMEN GRADUATES OF 1873: Months come and go so rapidly, the hand on the dial moves seemingly so much faster as the seasons roll along, the line between youth and manhood is so slight and suddenly and quickly crossed, that we can scarcely realize that another year has been added to the age of this Academy; and, but for these surroundings, we could hardly believe that again the student has become the graduate. I hardly know how, in what language, to tell you of the high honor of your calling, and of the burdens you will have to bear, and yet you must pardon a few words of the plainest troth. It is, perhaps, a thankless task to tell you that the amount of real knowledge you possess is as nothing compared with what you will gain by contact with the word, and in the performance of regimental daty. And yet the experience of years will convince you, and the trials of time will teach, that what you did not know at graduation would fill large pages in your forms but the foundation for the future, and is only a part of your path of progress in military life. The active service of campaigns, the new secues among which you will be thrown, the actual quiet and apparent indelence, at times, of garrison life, will all have their benefits, and the lessons they bring, if rightly studied, will strengthen your manbood and fasten your faith in the direction of right and day. And though it quickly crossed, that we can scarcely realize parent indolence, at times, of garrison life, will all have their benefits, and the lessons they bring. If rightly studied, will strengthen your manhood and fasten your faith in the direction of right and duty. And though it may seem that the mere performance of daily work has no recompense save in the soldier's own consciousness of right, still it is grateful to know that the judgment of the people will commend the earnest man wherever he be found. It is a solemn thought that a man whose toil of many years has been passed in the service, whose youth, whose manhood, and whose maturer age have been given with rare devotion to his country—who has, with life unharmed in the havoc of battle, gone through fight and stege and long days of danger—should die by the hand of an Indian murderer; yet his character was such that every house mentions his name as nothe. His very life gives you patterns to follow and models to imitate. Loyal in every sense, and firmly true in peace or war, generations will come and go ere the nation will forget the beautiful and beloved memory of Camby.

The profession which you enter has noble sims, high purposes, and every incentive to ambition. The great war which tied more closely than ever the bonds of union, gave to army men so many avenues of rank and promotion and fame that the calm and quiet of the present may seem to the young soldier to offer no page of history to him in which to write his name. But it is not so. A land like this—growing to its 40,000,000 in a century, fastening ocean to ocean by triple bands of iron, lengthening its lines as it has, and extending its borders to the north and to the south, as in the nature of its destiny it must—may offer opportunities for distinction to an extent far greater than you may hope. I admit that my heart thrilled with pleasure when I read, a few days since, the order issued by the distinguished commander of the Department of Arizona, mentioning the conduct of the Offers and men of his command.

when I read, a few days since, the order issued by the distinguished commander of the Department of Arizona, mentioning the conduct of the officers and men of his command. Memory went back to the Summers when I spoke parting words to your comrades of other classes; for that order sent to history, for conspleuous services and gallantry in action, the names of Bemus and Parkhurst and Michier and Hein and Schuyler and Brodie and Watts. All nations throughout time have honored their brave solders, and these men have thus early made their mark.

Within a short time the War Department has been placed in possession of a vast amount of documents of the Revolution, consisting largely of letters of Washington and other prominent military men. Among them is a letter from Arnold, written 34 days before he consigned his name to intamy, and while the promptings of his heart were still loyal to the cause of the Colonies. Writing from West Point to Col. Pickering, Quartermaster-General, at Philadelphia, he states "that there is not a tent or any kind of camp equipage at this poverty-struck place," that "the Quartermaster's Department is entirely empty," and that "there is only one camp-kettle to 80 or 100 men." He complains viiterly of the situation, and begs Col. Pickering to apply a remedy, adding as a post-script to his letter: "There is not a quire of paper or one article of stationery at this post or in the Department." Col. Pickering replies: "I am unhappy to inform you that I have not yet received one farthing of money, for any purpose whatever, nor can get any, there being none in the Treasury, and the articles cannot be supplied." "You shall hear from me again as soon as I get to Headquarters, which shall be when I can obtain money enough to detray the expenses of my journey." How much this tells of the privations and trials of the men of early days, and how it illustrates the poverty through which the nation worked its way to freedom.

It is my pleasant and becoming duty to allude to the It is my pleasant and becoming duty to almost to the impression made on all by the maily conduct of the members of this corps, on the occasion of their visit at the President's imaguration. By your gentlemanly and soliderly bearing you honored that laurel-crowned leader, himself a son of West Point, you turned rebuke into praise, made friends of foes, and brought to your comfinanders, to your professors, and to the Academy regard and friendly influence of thousands of the people. housands of the people. Each year I am more and more impressed with the

Rach year I am more and more imprimate this Institution, wisdom which governed the founders of this Institution, when they laid its corner-stone upon this spot. Its mame brings back the teachings of our childhood's history, when we read of the Revolution. The associations which connect this ground with the words and deeds of the early men of the Republic make its precincts sacred. These mountains, sold as the hearts of those men, who, the beginning of the nation, encamped under their the string of the same of the sam These mountains, solid as the hearts of those men, who, in the beginning of the nation, encamped under their shadows, now as then, stand like sturdy sentincis on guard; and the waves of this beautiful Hudson as they wasn the shore seem in each sound to have some story to tell of the patriotic past. These influences moid the minds of men and strengthen their love of country. From the attractive groves of this Academy you go to other scenes. The hour has come. Friends wait to welcome you. The hearts of those who love you, whose tenderest affections are wrapped up in your well-doing, beat more quickly now than ever. Be true to the teaching given you here, Cling to the flag as you would to life itself. Whenever you look upon it remember that it waved the you here, thing to the hag as you would not her led whenever you look upon it remember that it waved the armies of the Union to victory, and though it may have drooped in disaster, jits colors were always brighter when it rose. This whole assembly gives you farewell greeting, and Joins with myself in wishing for you the true soldier's honor here and his great reward hereafter. THE CLASS ROLL.

At the conclusion of the Secretary's address, and after nore patriotic music, Gen. Ruger announced the general standing of the class. Then as his name was called, each graduate stepped forward and received from the hands of President Grant the diploma which was part of the reward for his hours of study. The President made no remarks; merely giving the diplomas with a glance and a bow. The following is the order of merit of the

class of 1873: 1 William H. Bixby.
2 Henry S. Taber.
3 William T. Rossell.
4 Thomas N. Bailey.
5 John A. Lundeen.
6 Charles A. L. Totten. 15. George S. Hoyle.
16. Edward T. Brown.
17. George H. Paddock.
18. Robert London.
19. Bainbridge Reynolds.
20. George F. E. Harrison

22. Frederick A. Smith.
23. George A. Corpish.
24. Edwin T. Howard.
25. Calvin E. Cowies.
26. George O. Eaton.
27. Daniel Cornman.
28. Henry C. La Foint.
28. Dillard H. Clark.
30. Hoel S. Bishop.
31. Augustus C. Tyler.
32. Charles M. O'Connor.
33. Samuel N. Holmes.
34. Edward W. Casey.
35. William H. Carter.
26. Hugh T. Reed.
37. Cornelius Gardener.
28. Louis P. Brant.
39. Edgar S. Beacom.
40. Quincy O'M. Gillmore.
41. Joseph F. Hüston.

Forty-one out of the 42 members of the class thus received their diplomas. Of the other two, one is the unfortunate F. C. Bishop, who is put back a year for his mistaken generosity of action. The other one, Birney, was found deficient. What action the Academic Board may take in his case is not known. It has the power to recommend that he be retained another year or be discharged. This ceremony being fluished, Gen. Sherman addressed to the class the following words of advice:

GEN. SHERMAN'S REMARKS. It is extremely grateful to me to welcome you, upon the very threshold of the army, into the army of the United States. You have now your diplomas, and are to all intents and purposes officers and leaders of men. I wish you were gathered around me with not so many ladies and learned prefeasors near, so that I could tell you some simple truths to aid you in your profession. I welcome you cordially. You must be willing to work;

Wit is one thing; sarcasm is another. We want none of it in the army. We think we have the finest field of any country on earth. All governments are very similar, of three distinct parts, one to ments are very similar, of three distinct parts, one to ments are very similar, of three distinct parts, one to ments are very similar, of three distinct parts, one to the texture of the laws, which come to you from those who make then, without thought, without hesitation or explanation. It is a simple task, but sometimes very difficult and calling upon; the highest powers. You may regret that your lot is cast in times of profound peace. Thirty-three years ago I thought so, too, and the President as well. There were peace congresses and peace resolutions everywhere, and the Quakers were predominant then as now. Then we had a little soon a war arose, mighty among the wars of the past. There was a call for everything—for more than we had learned, and there was no time to refer to our books of the ask our professors. So it may occur in your time. It learned, and there was no time to refer to our books or to ask our professors. So it may occur in your time. I nope and pray it may not be, but it is your duty to be prepared for it. We have some little elements of disorder; we have Indians, we have four millions of blacks to secure in their rights of citizenship, we have neighbors to the north and south of us, and there are plenty of people who want some of their land. There are continual troubles in Arizona and New-Mexico, and I should be giad if we could compel Mexico to take back these two. The soldier should discard all idea of the pursuit of wealth. Glory is the soldier's wealth. That is true now and will be until the end of all time.

THE PAST TIES SACRED. THE PAST TIES SACRED. The exercises concluded with a benediction, when the cadets and graduates marched off to quarters with the

Probably never again will they march in the ranks as privates. At 10 clock the order was issued which severs their connection with the Academy. They were then relieved from duty. Most of them who had been trying on suits of civilian clothes every day during the last month, hastened to their rooms to doff their gray uniforms and pack up. In the course of three or four weeks they will receive their commissions and assignments. They are now second lieutenants, and at the end of three nths will begin their practical service.

The departure of the first class rendered a new appointment of cadet officers necessary. These appoint ments were made to-day and the new officers are now in command. The following is the list.

Captains, Cadets Thayer, Geary, J. I., Wilson and Siblean, Cadets Thayer, Geary, J. I., Wilson and Siblean, Adjutant, Cadet Turner, Quartermaster, Cadet Rowell. Lieutenants, Cadets Lymons, Robertson, Deems, Cabaniss, Hardin, Craig, Anderson, Niles, Cecil, Rice, H. M. Andreus, Murray, Sergeant Major, Cadet Baird. Quartermaster Sergeant, Cadet Rogers.

The excitement at West Point is now over. The graduates are starting for their homes, and the examination.

uates are starting for their homes, and the examination of the other class has begun. By the end of next week this will be over, and the encampment follows. The hotels are a sure index of the failing tide of interest. Gen. Grant and his party, Gen. Sherman, and a large number of alumni, midshipmen and other visitors left West Point in the Chauncey Vibbard, this afterneen, for New-York. Hardly a quorum of the Board of Visitors remains, and by to-morrow the Secre tary of War and one or two others, perhaps, will the only prominent persons left here. Judge Thayer is still here, receiving the reports of the other members of the Board of Visitors, which he will take home with him, and from which he will prepare the formal report to be given to the Secretary. No information can be obtained as to its tenor, but as the members have uniformly expressed themselves as very favorably impressed by their result, it probably will give full credit to the efficers of the institution, the ball last night and the ceremonies this morning, the interest in the examination is exhausted, and cadets and visitors will settle down to the ordinary Summer

MURDER RECORDS.

EXECUTION IN ATLANTA, GA. ATLANTA, Ga., June 13.-Isham B. O'Neil was executed in the yard of Fulton County Jail at 2:30 o'clock to-day for the murder of James Little. He died protesting his innocence, and without a struggle. Life was extinct in eight minutes. The execution was private and witnessed only by a few.

THE DEATH SENTENCE IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, June 13 .- The death warrant of Joshua Nicholson, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lampley, fixing his execution for August 1, was read to him this morning by Col. Kane, Sheriff of Baltimor City. Nicholson listened to the reading with composure He and Hallohan will be executed together at the city

MASKED LYNCHERS AT WORK.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 13 .- On Wednesday morning last a masked party broke into the house of John Jennings, the chief of a gang of robbers, in Wetzel County, in this State. Mrs. Jennings seized an ax to defend her husband, when the party fired, killing Jennings and fatally wounding Mrs. Jennings. The lynchers left a written notice to the other members of the gang to

A KENTUCKY HANGING.

Paris, June 13 .- Joe Duncan was hanged here to-day for the murder of John Hawkins in April, 1872. After he committed the murder Duncan disappeared, but returned and was apprehended, tried at the Spring Term of the Bourbon County Circuit Court, and sentenced to be hanged. Unsuccessful efforts were made to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. When the drop fell the rope stretched, letting his feet down to the ground. He was cut down insensi ble, carried back to the platform, the rope readjusted and the insensible body pushed off. This time the judicial homicide was successfully accomplished. About 3,660 people witnessed the scene.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE MODOCS TO BE SENT TO FORT KLAMATR-THE OREGON VOLUNTEERS DENY HAVING COMMITTED THE RECENT MASSACRE.

San Francisco, June 12 .- A dispatch from Boyle's Camp dated June 11 says the Modos captives wiil be taken to Fort Klamath, where a commission will sit to try them. Some of the wounded soldiers have been already sent to Fort Klamath. It is generally thought that Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, Shack Nasty Jim, and Steamboat Frank, who volunteered to aid in the capture of Capt. Jack, will escape punishment as murderers, but those who are not tried for murder will be forwarded to Fort Alcatraz, in San Francisco harbor. Major Jackson's troops will start for Fort Klamath this evening to prepare for the reception of the Modoc

atch from Jacksonville, Oregon, says; A dispatch from Jacksonville, Oregon, says: Gen. Ross and the Oregon volunteers have just arrived. They dany that the massacre of the Modoc prisoners was committed by Oregon volunteers, and declare that they had other and better opportunities for killing the prisoners if they had desired to do so.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE NOT YET RELEASED. Washington, June 13 .- Several weeks ago lov. Davis telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior that he would send Satanta and Big Tree to Fort Sill, to await further action by the Texas authorities. It is held here, however, that when these chiefs shall be removed to Fort Sill, that the State can have no juris-diction over them. There seems to be no doubt that the chiefs will soon be restored to their people.

Washington, Friday, June 13, 1873.
Before Mr. Mori left Washington he stated to friend: that he had tendered his resignation, but that it was declined, and that after several months' absence he would resume his functions here as the diplomatic representative of Japan. Members of the legation express much surprise at the recently published accounts in the newspapers to his detriment, and say that Mr. Mori possesses the entire confidence of his Government. He left Marseilles on the Stainst, by way of the Ishmus of Surz, for Japan, intending to visit Vienna on his return voyage to the United States.

The Postmaster-General to-day approved the plan submitted by the Postmaster of New-York City for deter mining qualifications of candidates for employment in that office. The plan contemplates competitive examinations in general conformity to the Civil Service regu

The question having been referred to the Attorney General, that officer has decided that velvet ribbons made of silk and cotton are not subject to a duty of so per cent under the 8th section of the Tariff act of 1864, and that they are only subject to a daily of 50 per cent. Secretary Robeson and the other gentlemen who conducted the Polaria investigation will meet this evening

A YOUNG KLEPTOMANIAC.

St. Louis, June 13 .- W. H. Day, a young son of F. O. Day, a prominent merchant here, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny for stealing a pair of ladies' bracelets from the house of a friend of the elecome you cordinally. You must be waiting to work; elecome you cordinally. You must be waiting to work; a will not overtask you. If you have more knowledge tan is recorded in the books taught here, cherish it. If on have wit, bring it to cheer us in our solitary house the western Plains. If you have sarcaum. If you have sarcaum it is said that if the Western Plains. If you have sarcaum. If you have sarcaum is smaller trouble before, and that he is regarded as a kieptoquasiac by some of his friends.

Mr. Laue, a civil engineer, who reported that the lands could be temporarily drained for less than \$2,000. This

surface water in the wards, and a survey was made by